DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776. The unanimms Declaration of the Thirteen United States of

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political band-which have connected them with another, and to assum-among the powers of the earth the separate and equa-tation to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God en title them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; and among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when em to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all me

diate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of

replication of the registative bodies at piaces unual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasion on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from

people at large for their exercise—the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for natural-ization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries. heir salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent sither swarms of officers to harass our people and cat out

their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing aries, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of,

nd superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a juris diction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishmen for any murders which they should commit on the inhab-itants of these States:

ants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world: For imposing taxes on us without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial

by jury:
For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:
For abolishing the free system of English laws in

neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies: For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our

governments:
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all

themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized pation.

by their hands. has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our fron-tiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages,

sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a

free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British ren. We have warned them from time to time of apts made by their legislature to extend an unwar-ble jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them the unsolction over us. We have reminded them to circumstances of our emigration and settlement. We have appealed to their native justice and magnity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our non kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which I inevitably interrupt our connexions and correlence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of and exact exact the content of the cont astice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in ace friends. We, therefore, the representatives of the United States

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political counexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to leve as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually places. this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

New Hampshire.
Josiah Bartlott,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thoraton.
Massaciansets Bay.
Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Ishreige terry.
Rholer Freat Paine,
Elbridge terry.
Rhole Litand.
Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.
Connecticut.
Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.
New York.

Oliver Wolcott.

New York.
William Fleyd,
Phillip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morries.

New Series.

Richard Stockton,
John Wilherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abratham Clark.

Permaylemia
Robert Horri.

Benjandi Tund.
Benjandi Tund.
Benjandi Tund.
George Clymer,

JOHN HANCOCK. James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean. Mary Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Charles Carroll, of Car
Firginia

George Wythe,
Ge

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1857.

And Mr. Hesky M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Termosace, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Salvers D. Lewis, Mr. C. W. James, No. I Harrison street, Chelmati, Ohlo, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas; assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Pr. A. L. Canza, George Montes, and Rumand Lexie. Receipts of either will be good.

See Mr. Islane, E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wa. H. With, Jone Collins, James Definion, J. Hammer, R. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Monnison, E. W. Wiley, Wa. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Canson, D. K. Mustin, Bins. F. Swain, T. Asman, and P. Davis.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Mark L. Means, to be register of the land office at Warsaw, Missouri.

To enable all connected in this establishment t articipate in the celebration to-day of the eightyrst anniversary of our national independence, no paper will be issued from this office this evening The next issue of the Union will be on Tuesday morning pext.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This day twelve months ago, in an article referring to the then eightieth anniversary of our national independence, we took occasion, after briefly enumerating the many blessings and advantages which had been vouchsafed to us as a people, to say :

"With all these manifold earthly blessings and advan-ages—with all the benefits arising from free govern-ment and free institutions—with everything to gratify ersonal and national pride—with everything to secure comfort, incite exertion, or invite enjoyment—it must e admitted, painful and mortifying as the admission is, beat we are far from being a happy or a mitted resolube admitted, painful and mortifying as the admission is, that we are far from being a happy or a united people. Bold, blustering demagogues—wretched fanatics—religious bigots, to whom toleration is as unknown as the mild teachings of our Saviour, are by them neglected—young, thoughtless, ignorant, and unprincipled men, banded together in secret, oath-bound compact—enemies of the republic within, stimulated by aid and comfort from the enemies without—appear to be engaged in one common crusade against all that we love, honor, and reverence, all that binds us together as one nation and one people, and all that has conducted us from weakness to strength, which has given us a vast population, untold people, and all that has conducted us from weakness to strength, which has given us a vast population, untold wealth, a boundless territory, prosperity at home, the highest rank in the family of nations, and which yet holds out a future the splendor of which no human mind can have a just conception. How this crusade will terminate a few months will determine. The hopes, the interests, the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the country are now solely and completely identified with the democratic party. Upon the success of that party in the coming presidential Upon the success of that party in the coming presidential election depends, we verily believe, the existence of our beloved Union. We regard our existence as a nation, in all its original integrity, nearly, if not quite, as critical this day as it was eighty years ago. Never in the whole period of our history was a greater exercise of patriotism, of self-sacrificing zeal and devotion to those principles upon which the whole fabric of our institutions and government rests, required than at the present time."

Since the above was written, what a change has aken place in the aspect of our political affairs! How many great and abiding causes have we for thankfulness! Demagogues rebuked. The deceptions of religious charlatans exposed to the indigant gaze of their outraged flocks. The shrickers of treason silenced, although it may be but for a short season. A political party which threatened to destroy our nationality and independence defeated, scattered, humbled! A secret, oath-bound association, with its thousands of members in every State of the Union, aiming the deadliest blows against civil and religious freedom, so completely shorn of strength that it would be difficult to find one of the me out of the riotous gangs of Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans. And last of all, and more than all, the full and complete triumph of the great national democratic party, and with that triumph the entinued pledge of respect for the laws, inviolabilby of the constitution, and the safety of our glorious and beloved Union.

If we have passed safely through dangers and difficulties of the most serious character, let us not on this the eighty-first aumiversary of our independence be unmindful of the favors which have been bestowed upon us as a nation, not only during the past year, but during every succeeding year which has elapsed since those brave, bold, immortal men pledged their "lives, fortunes, and sacred honors" upon the issue of their cause. A few threatening clouds are still to be potism. Hitherto there has been practically neither and not daring to deny, nor knowing how to avoid seen on our political horizon, but they cannot long civil nor religious liberty in these so-called republion the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to seen on our political horizon, but they cannot long become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or remain if the counsels of the wise and patriotic prefree, virtuous, and intelligent people unite in guard- have been settled by the sword. If these repeated ing and thus perpetuating the rich legacy that has been bequeathed to us.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON COUNTY BONDS.

The Indianapolis Journal publishes the decision of bonds with coupons, for the payment of the stock, in the usual form. The county failed to pay the interest on coupons when they became due, and this suit was brought to recover the amount of the coupons held by the plaintiff as the bearer. The defence rested substantially on the following grounds:

That the subscription was void, the county having to right to make it for railroad purposes.
 That the bonds were void, having been issued after he taking effect of the constitution of 1851.

a. That the coupons were void for the want of power is sue them, even if the bonds were valid.

4. That the law of the State submitting the question to the people of Knox county whether the commission shall subscribe the stock was unconstitutional and void

Judge McLean decided : "That the action could be maintained upon the cou-"That the action could be maintained upon the cou-pons; that each of the points raised in the defence was unsustainable in point of law; that the subscription was valid and binding upon the county of Knox; that the court would have compelled by mandamus the issue of the bonds had the commissioner refused to issue them; that the subscription, having been made before the con-stitution of Indiana of 1851 was in force, could not be af-fected by that instrument, that the issue of breads is not stitution of Indiana of 1851 was in force, could not be affected by that instrument; that the issue of bonds is not inhibited by the State constitution, which only applies to subscriptions made after the constitution took effect; nor could the constitution affect those bonds, even if bonds were named in its prohibition, as they were not a new contract, but merely a consummation of the previous centract of subscription that was made before the adoption of the constitution; therefore both the subscriptions and the bonds were protected by the constitution of the United States; that the coupons were merely incident to the bonds, and derived all the legal effect from the bonds as a matter of convenience, and to facilitate the payment of the interest; that the law submitting the question of the subscription to the people of the counties was a valid and binding enactment."

meet at Rutland on the 16th of this month.

Ole Bull gave concerts in Madison, Wisconsin, on Wed-

THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN RE-

Taking into view their geographical position, their political affinities, and certain fundamental interests ommon to them all as constituent members of a new world, it cannot, we think, be doubted that the true olicy of the United States is to cultivate the most North and South America. For their own interests. as well as in a more liberal and comprehensive point of view, for the great interests of liberty and the common welfare of mankind, we believe that the States of this continent which have adopted the forms and institutions of a republican government should be able not only to maintain it permanently, but that it should be so administered as to give new lustre to the cause of liberty, and present an example for the imitation of the world.

That at the birth of these infant republics the gov ernment and people of the United States cherished the warmest wishes for their future happiness and prosperity, as well as the best disposition to aid and encourage them in the new and untried vicissitudes on which they were about to enter, cannot for a moment be doubted by those who remember the public demonstrations of these feelings exhibited on that occasion. Independently of mere disinterested ties of amity, the United States anticipated that the cause of freedom, with whose progress they were inseparably associated, would be greatly strengthened by their being environed by a family of sister States looking up to them as their foster-mother, adding new stars to the bright constellation of liberty in this western hemisphere, and presenting additional examples, not only of the capacity of man for selfgovernment, but of the blessings to be derived from this new species of sovereignty.

Such, unquestionably, was the universal feeling of the people of the United States towards their sister republics of the South, whose independence they vere the first to recognise, and such their anticipations. But, unfortunately, these anticipations have not been realized. In looking back on the history of ancient and modern republics we shall invariably find that their turbulent existence and brief duration were in a great measure owing first to internal dissensions, and next to foreign influence, its inevitable consequence. When party spirit, which is inseparable from all free governments, becomes aggravated to a certain degree of malignity by long-continued conflicts, by alternate victories and defeats, and by a fierce apportion of personal interests, it is fatal to all patriotism. The prosperity, peace, and honor of the country at length become subservient to the in-terests of party, and the defeated faction, rather than submit to a majority of their countrymen, as we learn from many memorable examples, resorts to foreign aid or intervention, the invariable precursor of the downfall of the State, and the loss of its liberties. Such has been the common fate of all free States, from Athens to Holland. May the great republic of the West prove an illustrious exception!

These party contests, uniformly decided by the word, have proved the bane of the infant republica of the New World, inasmuch as they not only blasted all the fruits of liberty at their first budding, but prepared the way for the intrusion of a foreign influence which has always been adverse to their own freedom, and to a friendly intercourse with the United States. Advantage, too, has been taken of these perpetual dissensions and civil wars by the enemies of liberty, through whose intrigues they were fomented, by drawing from their disastrous conseowing to their own efforts to arrest their natural opcration.

If, as might well be anticipated, in the midst of succession of seditions, civil wars, and revolutions. decided by the free voice of the people at the polls,

these unhappy dissensions have by degrees, and by a natural consequence, greatly weakened, if not entirely extinguished, that universal sympathy in their behalf which prevailed in the United States during were all their doorkeepers, printer, stationer, &c.; while the circuit court of the United States of Indiana in a natural consequence, greatly weakened, if not enthe case of David C. Wallace against the commission-firely extinguished, that universal sympathy in their ers of Knox county, in that State. The board, before | behalf which prevailed in the United States during the adoption of the present constitution of Indiana in the struggle for, and immediately after the attain-851, in pursuance of the terms of a statute author- ment of, independence by these States. This endless izing the same, subscribed \$200,000 to the capital succession of anarchy, only productive of revolustock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, tions, preparing the way for new pronunciamientos, and, after the constitution took effect, issued their and new despots prostituting the language and the forms of liberty to the purposes of oppression, and governing for the moment by force alone, have given rise to the most discouraging anticipations. The world, and most especially the people of the United The confession is complete, but the excuse most lame and impotent. Lane, Robinson, Reeder, with all the actors in the Topeka farce, it seems, must have been quartered and supported out of the contributions made and forwarded to sustain those who government of the United States had ceased to take an interest in these domestic squabbles, and were content with keeping up the mere forms of diplomatic intercourse with rulers who were often either victims or exiles before a minister could present his of the Contributions is complete, but the excuse most lame and impotent. Lane, Robinson, Reeder, with all the actors in the Topeka farce, it seems, must have been quartered and supported out of the contributions made and forwarded to sustain those who needed the aid of charity. As the funds were not there ready for use, a paper substitute was invented, called by the Tribune "Topeka scrip," and put afioat. Those who professed to be playing the patriot at their own expense, it seems, were acting the parts of the United States are highly suited for the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States are highly suited for the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States are highly suited for the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States are highly suited for the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United States, and, if the cultivation here should be improved, would find always a ready market and a remaindant of the United Sta

credentials. The acquisition of California, however, awakened securing a free passage across the isthmus to the citizens of the United States, whose territory had thus sindenly expanded from the shores of the Atlantic or in Topeka scrip, to be redeemed out of them. A more unblushing fraud was never perpetrated upon present purpose to enter into details of subsequent events, which are doubtless within the recollection of all our readers. The forcible seizure of San Juan; the revival of the farce of the Mosquito protectorate, with new scenery and decorations; the demonstration on Tigre island; the subsequent annexation of the prepart of the subsequent annexation of the prepart of the subsequent annexation of the prepart pass them over, with the single remark that they have given new importance to friendly understanding between the United States and the republic of Central America.

After what has passed it may be perhaps difficult o revive these mutual good feelings, which undoubtedly at one time subsisted between the sister republies. But we believe it by no means impossible, notwithstanding the various influences that will probably labor to prevent its accomplishment. One of the most formidable obstacles is a jealousy which has friendly relations with all the slater republics of been deeply infused into the minds of the people of Mexico and South America principally through the medium of that foreign influence to which we have so often alluded. They have been persuaded that the policy of the United States contemplates the extension of this confederation over the entire confinent, and, consequently, not only the occupation of the soil, but the overthrow of their nationality and the extinction of their race.

> That some such ideas have been thrown out by more than one sagacious and profound statesman in attempting to penetrate the mysteries of futurity, and that they are entertained by a portion of the people of the United States, is very certain. But we do not believe any administration of this government, past or present, ever made these anticipations the basis of its policy, or contemplated any action for the purpose of accelerating their accomplishment. That there are certain consequences which must necessarily result from certain causes, unless com teracted by others more powerful, cannot reasonably be disputed. Thus, the multiplication and expansion of a race of men of superior intelligence, energy, activity, enterprise, and numbers, it is natural to preame will lead to an ultimate realization of what Mr. Jefferson predicted as early as 1786, when he expressed the conviction that " our confederacy is the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled."

> But, if these anticipations are ever realized, w will venture to say it will not be by any premeditated policy of this government, and, least of all, by onquest or usurpation. The United States, at least for the present, have plenty of room for expansion and neither covet their neighbor's lands nor fear their rivalry either separate or combined. They do not wish to subdue them; and there are insuperable obstacles, which must occur to every reflecting mind o their annexation to this confederacy.

> If, then, the people of the United States should, in the course of ages, expand over the whole, or a great portion of the New World, and carry with them their nabits, manners, language, institutions, and liberty it will not be by any course of action on the part of the government. It will not be because man wills it, but because he cannot arrest the impulse that controls the great tide of human events. It will be owing to those great universal causes that operate at all times and everywhere when the Supreme Ruler of the Universe takes the reins in his hands, and politicians, statesmen, potentates, and nations be ome the passive instruments of His providence.

CLOTHING THE NAKED IN KANSAS.—THE FRAUD ADMITTED. We recently called the attention of our readers t

what appeared to us a gross fraud upon those who contributed towards clothing the needy in Kansas It is known that in every neighborhood where there were Fremonters last year contributions were demanded by the leading partisans for the relief of the suffering in Kansas. Immense quantities of clothing are known to have been collected for that avowed purpose. The amount of money actually contributed is unknown, but must have been very great. Besides the small sums collected, it is certain that many conquences arguments against those great principles of tributed largely, some to the extent of a thousand freedom, to which they ascribe what in reality is dollars. The aggregate could not have been less than several hundred thousand. These contributions were demanded and collected in the name of human ity to relieve the needy and suffering poor in Kansas. this perpetual turmoil of contending factions, this Mr. Arney's letter to Mr. Delavan gave the first intimation we met with that these contributions had agriculture, arts, and civilization, have retrograded been fraudulently diverted to another purpose. We almost everywhere since the independence of these suggested that they had been devoted to pay the republics, all this is ascribed to that very freedom expenses of the Topeka farce, and gave reasons that which, owing to these causes, has been little else seemed to us conclusive. Other journals did the than alternations of licentiousness, anarchy, and des- same. The New York Tribune, feeling their force,

decided by the free voice of the people at the polls, have been settled by the sword. If these repeated struggles did not originate in foreign influence and intrigue, there is at least sufficient evidence that they were greatly aggravated by their interference.

But, from whatever causes they may have arisen, souri, were regularly paid out of the federal treasury; so were all their doorkeepers, printer, stationer, &c.; while those who represented three-fourths of the people of Kansas, and upheld the cause of free labor therein, were never paid at all unless it was in 'Topeka scrip.' We say, then, as a contributor to the Kansus fund to the extent of our ability, that, if our contribution, after feeding the langry and clothing the naked in that beleaguered Territory, could be used ever again to defray the necessary cost of maintaining the free-State organization, we are heartily glad of it. And if those who gave the money feel like this—as we presume most if not all of them do—we don't see why those who never gave a penny, but did their best to prevent others from giving, should borrow rousle about it.'

assigned by the political managers, with the expectation of ultimate rewards, to be wrung from unsusnew interest in the fate of these republics, most pecting republicans in the shape of charitable conespecially those occupying what is now denominated tributions to clothe the naked and to feed the hun-

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Stocks and American Securities in Germany. - The following nmunication relating to the prices of stocks and Ameriespondent at Frankfort, under date of June 7:

respondent at Frankfort, under date of June 7:

"The general tendency on 'Change last week was decidedly downward—less for government securities than for Bank and 'enterprise' shares. Business was without any animation, and appears to be getting fatter every day. It is now anticipated that during the hot weather the stock exchange will enjoy almost perfect calm.

"The transactions in American bonds, &c., have been so tridling as not to be worth mentioning. The threatening repudiation of the city of Pittsburg serves to heighten the general distrust. If such cases are to happen often, German capitalists will make no further investments in American securities. The highest rate of interest will hardly tempt any one to jeopard the capital.

"The action of the California senate has been watched with much anxiety by those interested here, and its late vote has given great satisfaction, not only to the bondholders, but to every American in this quarter.

"The money market is plentifully supplied. The Bank of Frankfort has just reduced its rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent."

Important Circular .- The Secretary of the Treasury has issued circular instructions to the Treasurer of the United States, the assistant treasurers of the United States, the treasurers of the mint and the branch mints, charged public depositories, designated under the fifteenth section of the act of the 6th of August, 1846.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, entitled an ac to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the bet ter organization of the treasury, and for the collection safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the publirequires them to safely keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent of United States. The department instructs them, Whenever such money shall be offered for deposite with you by such officer or agent, or shall be remitted to you for the credit of such officer or agent, you will receive it, and place the amount to the credit of such officer or agent on your books, subject to the checks of such offi cer or agent, as hereinafter directed." It is also provided by the act, that disbursing officen

or agents shall draw for the amounts deposited only in favor of the persons to whom payment is to be made in pursuance of law and instructions, except when payents are to be made in sums under twenty dollars. Suc instructions should be given as may enable this provision to be made practicable. If drafts can only be made payable to public creditors in person, according to its literal terms, the intention of the act would be defeated, since a very large proportion of the persons to whom payents are required to be made reside at such distance from public depositaries that they would refuse to accept drafts in payment, if compelled to present them in per-United States could be paid by disbursing agents under a strict construction of this act.

Should the depositaries recognise drafts payable i the alternative-to the persons to whom payment is to be made or their order-such form would cast upon the endorsement upon drafts presented for payment, under the hazard of being compelled to pay the true owner out of their individual property, should they have paid the public money upon any forged endorsement of such draft. Disbursing officers' checks have been for several years past extensively employed as means of remittance from on country to another. This use will not probably be lessened by increasing them, according to the obvious intention of this act, and the risk of forged endorse ments will of course be aggravated. This department cannot impose such hazard on depositaries.

The only secure and proper mode of enforcing this pro rision is accordingly to instruct you to decline the payment of the drafts or checks of disbursing officers or dis rsing agents unless drawn in favor of persons whos identity is known, and presented for payment by them agreeably to the terms of the act, or such checks as may drawn in favor of some person or bearer according the form heretofore sanctioned by this department. Such checks as may be drawn by any disbursing officer or disursing agent payable to himself or bearer, must eithe contain the statement that they were drawn to pay small claims, or a list or schedule of the claims to be paid by he proceeds of such checks must be received, correspon ing in amount, before the deposituries will be authorized to pay such checks, unless the head of the department, under the orders of which any disbursing offic bursing agent is acting, shall expressly authorize the pay ment of the checks of such officer or agent, payable to himself or bearer, without such list or schedule, in which case the authority and pay of such checks will be filed.

The circular instructions to the disbursing officers and sursing agents employed under the direction of the Treasury Department are clear and specific, and conclude as follows:

"In all cases, therefore, where disbursing officers disbursing agents shall receive money for the treasurer drafts, remitted upon specific estimates for immediate ex purposes and objects estimated, without the delay and inpurposes and objects estimated, whost the delay and in-convenience of placing it in a public depositary, unless it be near at hand, in which case such deposite may be made. The current disbursements for expenses of collect-ing the revenue and the construction of public buildings in charge of this department will accordingly be periodi-cally made, pursuant to estimates provided for by the treasurer's drafts, as heretofore."

The Tonneand's Indians. - A delegation of this tribe, from New York, had a conference yesterday with the Secretary of the Interior. They are desirous of remaining on the lands which they now occupy, and, from all accounts, are an industrious and intelligent people. The Secretary while a member of Congress, was the uniform friend of the Indian, and we doubt not that, in the business which has just been brought before him for his official action, he will, to the extent of his power, endeavor to advance the Tonawandan interests.

The Poppy.—The Patent Office has received a letter in

relation to the cultivation of the poppy in Germany. We copy the following extract:

SEAMEN'S WAGES. The recent movements in the large Atlantic cities

for the protection of the true interests of seamen are thus noticed in the Baltimore American :

"The movement in New York to do away with Central America. It at once created the necessity of gry. We presume the meck senators, and member, system of advance wages to scamen went into effect on the latinst. The Courier learns that there is a determinant of State officials.

We received by yesterday's southern mail th Federal (Milledgeville) Union of the 30th ulti which contains the official report of the proceedings inc late democratic State convention of Georgia. The nemination by the convention of Judge Brown for governor has already been announced in our colmns. We now make room for the resolutions adopted by that body as they are given in the report al-

GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions mad the following report :
The committee of twenty-four, to whom was assign

the following report.

The committee of twenty-four, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing matter for the action of this convention, ask leave to report the following resolution as expressive of the opinions of this convention on all matters that it is essential for them to take action upon a

this time:

1. Resolvel, That we declare our continued adherence and increased confidence in the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, and which were made triumphant in the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of these United States.

2. Resolved, That we declare our continued confidence in the patriotism, fidelity, and ability of Mr. Buchanan and his administration, that he will hold even the scales of justice between the different sections of this Union, and prove faithful to the great principles of justice and equality which procured his election.

3. Resolved, That the inaugural address of Governor Walker, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of their constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptanous interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and that the same address, in expressing his official opinion that Kansas would become a free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is a gross departure from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill; and this convention has full confidence that Mr. Buchanan will manifest his fidelity to the principles which carried him into office by recalling Gov. Walker.

4. Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of our senators, the Hon. Robert Toombs and the Hon. Alfred Iverson; they have faithfully served the State in the public councils, and deserve and should receive the ap-

fred Iverson: they have faithfully served the State in the public councils, and deserve and should receive the approbation and confidence of a free and intelligent people 5. Resolved, That we tender to his excellency Governor. Johnson the expression of our approbation and esteem his administration has been wise and just, and he has proved himself a fit ruler to guide the destinies of our beloved State.

Judge Thomas supported the resolutions in a sound, logical, and forcible address. Hon. A. R. Wright, of Floyd, presented a minority report as follows:

Augustus R. Wright, one of the committee of 24, begs leave to dissent from that part of the report of the committee which relates to Gov. Walker's inaugural, and the the following:

Resolved, That this convention regards the inaugural of

Gowled, that this convention regards the imaginary of the Covenant of the Kausas and Nebraska act, and of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we approve of that portion of his instructions which indicates it to be the will of the President

tions which indicates it to be the will of the Presiden that the constitution when framed should be submitted to the people of the Territory, and the further qualification indicated by Gov. Walker that voters ought to be the the actual bona fide resident settlers, who shall be by law entitled and qualified voters.

Resolved, That Gov. Walker's official interference in

Resolved, That Gov. Walker's official interference in if the constitution to be framed, if it does not involve his removal, calls for the unqualified disapprobation of the President.

John W. H. Underwood, of Floyd, and Linton Stephens, of Hancock, addressed the convention in favor of the majority report. The resolutions reported by the committee were received with but few dissenting voices.

The resolutions were then read and voted upon separately. The first and second resolutions passed unanimously. Mr. Fielder, of Polk, offered a substitute for the third resolution, viz:

arately. The first and second resolutions passed unani mously. Mr. Fielder, of Polk, offered a substitute fo the third resolution, viz: Whereas the Hon. R. J. Walker, in his late inaugura

address to the people of Kansas, has given expression to sentiments in regard to the climate, temperature, and implied want of adaptation to slavery of that Territory

implied want of adaptation to slavery of that Territory, and also its constitution and admission into the Union as a State, which are regarded as infringing upon the doctrine of non-intervention: therefore,

Resolved, That any interference on the part of the present or any future territorial governor or other federal official which is designed or calculated in the remotest degree to give direction to public sentiment, or lend the influence of the federal government for that purpose upon the subject of slavery, for or against it, being contrary to the dectrine of non-intervention, should receive the unqualified disapproval of this convention.

Resolved, That when the people of Kansas who, under the legal territorial organization thereof, are entitled to

the legal territorial organization thereof, are entitled to exercise the elective franchise fairly, without fraud within or intervention from without, make a constitution, and either directly from a State convention or a vote of rat either directly from a State convention or a vote of natication by the people, as they may choose, present the same to Congress and ask for admission as a State, whether the same be for or against slavery, it is the duty of Congress to admit them, provided their constitution is otherwise republican in form.

Which motion was laid upon the table.

The minority report was then offered as a substitute for

The minority report was then offered as a substitute for third resolution, which, after some discussion, was roted upon by counties with the following result:

All the counties voting against the substitute of

the following:
Chattooga, Clarke, Floyd, Hall, McIntosh, Oglethorpe,
Polk, Pulaski, Union equally divided. J. M. Sessions of Cherokee, J. W. H. Underwood of Floyd, and G. W. The third, fourth, and fifth resolutions were then put

and carried with great unanimity.

Hon. H. Buchanan, of Coweta, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that

the question of submitting the constitution that may be framed by the Kansas convention when hereafter assembled to the people pertains wholly to that convention alone. And should the above mentioned constitution recognise slavery in Kansas, whether submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Constitution to the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Constitution the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Constitution the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not, and should Constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification or rejection or not and should constitute the submitted to the people for ratification o people for ratification or rejection or not, and should congress reject the application of Kansas for admission into the Union on the ground that the constitution was not ratified by the people, such action on the part of Congress would be a violation of the principles of the Georgia platform of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Cincinnati platform, and would require the adoption on the part of Georgia of the measures laid down as a last resort in the Georgia platform, for a violation of the principles thesein contained. the principles therein contained

Which was, on motion of Linton Stephens, of Hanocck, laid upon the table.

Mr. Spalding, of McIntosh, asked to have his protest spread upon the records of the convention, which reads

as follows:
Randolph Spalding, of McIntosh, protests against that
portion of the third resolution of the committee of
twenty-four that calls upon the President to remove Mr.
Walker.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AT HOME. A delegate to the Presbyterian Assembly of Kentucky, under date of June 2d, writes as follows:

"About a mile distant from Lexington is the residence of John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States. It is a cottage, embosomed amidst overhanging trees, simple and unpretending, as becomes the abode of one who would set a good example to the people who have elevated him to the second office in the nation, and to whom he was tentum again whose he shall have and to whom he must return again when he shall have fulfilled whatever public functions they may require at

is hands.

"Mr. Breckinridge was a very constant and interested "Mr. Breckinridge was a very constant and interested spectator of the doings of the assembly, and extended the courtesies of his house to both clergy and laity. Though not a member of the church, he attends upon the ministry of Dr. Mathews, to whose flock his estimable lady belongs. From both sides he has a current of strong Presbyterian blood running through his veins. The Breckinridge predilections we all know; and from his mother he inherits a similar ecclesiastical relationship, she being a daughter of Samuel Stanhope Smith, once the distinguished and accomplished president of Princeton College.

dlege.

"As to personal appearance, he has a manly figure,
"As to personal appearance, he has a manly figure,
y dark hair, penetrating eye, and features not unlike
ose of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Breckinridge. He is a young-

At least a thousand Norwegians arrived at Milwauke on Tuesday and Wednesday of week before last; and, from conversation with them, it was ascer:ained that at least twenty thousand of their countrymen are coming to